

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN SHADE AND PEOPLE'S
ACTIVITIES IN OUTDOOR SPACES**

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ABSTRACT

Pedestrian is one of the most important factors of an urban space. As one element of the street, pedestrian plays significant role of enhancing and sustaining the quality of an urban space. Climatic conditions at street level are most important for pedestrians and are certainly critical when people do their activity. This study described the pedestrians' behavior during hot climate conditions. The main purpose was to test empirically the relationship between urban shade and people's activities as preferences. It examined the impact of solar exposure (sun, shade) on the time people are willing to reside the outdoor areas. It also explores the influence of different shade pattern to the different people's activities in certain interval time. The aim was to seek which activity has significant relationship to shade in terms of outdoors in commercial areas. People's activities were recorded by using video cameras, which were set on outdoor spaces in five sample spaces and five activities categorization. Computer simulation was used to project the patterns of buildings and trees shade. Simple statistical correlation and regression analysis methods were used to identify relationships between shade and activity. Findings indicated that generally the willingness to utilize an outdoor in daytime was significantly influenced by the presence or the absence of shade. There was significant influence of shade to activity, which indicated by strong negative relationship between shade and chatting/talking activity, and positive relationship to the eating/drinking. Results could be applied to develop and to test, as well as refine the understanding of preferences and constraints that shape outdoor choices in different contexts, thus contributing towards street vitality.

ABSTRAK

Kehadiran pejalan kaki merupakan salah satu elemen yang penting dalam meningkatkan kegunaan sesebuah ruang bandar. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi aktiviti dan kehadiran pejalan kaki di ruang-ruang ini adalah faktor cuaca. Kajian ini melihat kepada pengaruh faktor cuaca kepada aktiviti pejalan kaki dalam keadaan cuaca panas. Tujuan kajian adalah menguji hubungan empirical antara kawasan teduhan kepada pemilihan aktiviti orang ramai. Kajian ini juga dijalankan dengan mengkaji faktor pendedahan cahaya (cahaya matahari/teduhan) kepada masa yang diambil orang ramai untuk berada di luar bangunan. Ia juga dijalankan dengan menegnalpasti pengaruh corak teduhan kepada aktiviti orang ramai. Kajian ini telah dijalankan di kawasan perniagaan di mana terdapat pelbagai aktiviti manusia. Aktiviti orang ramai telah direkod dengan menggunakan kamera video di kawasan-kawasan umum dengan lima sampel ruang dan lima jenis aktiviti telah dirakamkan. Simulasi computer telah digunakan untuk mempamerkan corak teduhan daripada bayang-bayang bangunan atau pokok-pokok. Kaedah regresi dan korelasi telah digunakan untuk menentukan hubungkait antara aktiviti dan teduhan. Hasil kajian menjumpai bahawa terdapat hubungkait yang jelas antara aktiviti luar dengan kehadiran atau ketiadaan kawasan teduhan di kawasan perniagaan. Hubungan negatif daripada analisis terbukti pada hubungkait antara aktiviti berbual dengan kehadiran atau ketiadaan teduhan manakala terdapat hubungan positif pula pada aktiviti makan atau minum di kawasan kajian. Keputusan dapat diaplikasikan bagi menguji dan mengembangkan fokus di kawasan-kawasan lain atau keadaan berbeza. Selain itu, hasil kajian boleh membantu mendalamkan pemahaman dalam pemilihan rujukan dan batasan yang wujud pada konteks berbeza seterusnya menyumbang kepada kemeriahan sesebuah jalan.